

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 10th July, 1889.

NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálakāṅkar), of the 7th July, observes that the comments made by the *Hindustán* in condemnation of the attitude of the Anglo-Indian newspapers towards Kashmír are just and true; but that the Mahārāja is not so able and sagacious a prince as the *Hindustán* considers His Highness to be. The *Koh-i-Nur*, of Lahore, has in some way or other obtained copies of the notorious Kashmír letters and published them: they clearly show the Mahārāja's folly. He has allowed himself to play into the hands of other persons. It was at the instance of his former advisers that he voluntarily offered to relinquish all power for five years. The clamour lately raised by him as to his alleged ill-treatment is due to the advice of Pandit Gopi Nath, the editor of the *Akhbār-i-Am* newspaper of Lahore, who is now his Private Secretary. The Pandit is a very selfish and avaricious man, and the Mahārāja, who has made him his adviser, is sure to get into difficulties.

Circulation,
415 copies.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 9th July, observes that it is rumoured that Colonel Nisbett has gone to Gulmarg, and that the Council of Regency will shortly follow him there. The above rumour is calculated to strengthen the popular idea that the Council has been established for the sake of the name, and that all power rests with the Resident. If the Council possessed any power, it would never follow the Resident, who is not a Member of the Council, to every place. Hence the public has good reason to think that the secret object of Government in introducing the new arrangements into Kashmir was to establish its influence there, and that the Council has been appointed merely with a view to divert the attention of the public from that object.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 7th July, states that, at last, Captain Hearsey's complaint as to his alleged ill-treatment in the jail has attracted notice. An account of his ill-treatment was first published in the

Lucknow *Advocate*, and a large number of copies of that issue of the paper were sent to England for distribution among the Members of Parliament. It would appear that Lord Stanley of Alderley, before drawing the attention of the House of Lords to the subject, showed the *Advocate* to Lord Cross, who promised to order a thorough inquiry into the matter, and probably the Government of India has already received orders. The *Pioneer* states that Sir Auckland Colvin will appoint an officer to make an inquiry. It is to be hoped that justice will now be done to Captain Hearsey, and that the public and Government will gain an insight into the ill-treatment of convicts by the Superintendents of Jails. When even European convicts are subjected to such ill-treatment, the condition of poor and dumb native convicts may be easily imagined.

The same paper, referring to the criminal prosecution instituted by Captain Hearsey against the editor and the printer of the *Pioneer* for libel, calls upon natives to assist him with money, on

Appeal for aid to Captain Hearsey.

the ground that he is a poor man and has been subjected to heavy losses on account of his active sympathy with the children of the soil.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 5th July, adverting to the purchase by Government of three copies of every book and pamphlet printed and published in this country,

Circulation,
240 copies.

Purchase of books by Government under Act XXV of 1867.

observes that a majority of the books printed yearly are mere reprints and have passed through many editions. Many books are small religious tracts consisting of a few pages and containing no information of general interest. Such books can be of no use in any library. Some printers take from Government double or treble the price charged to the general public. In this way a large amount is uselessly expended by Government on the purchase of books. Hence Act XXV of 1867 had better be amended. Printers should be required to make a distinction between new books and reprints. Government should purchase only new, useful books, and should not pay for them at more than the ordinary rates.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 5th July, complains that many persons have assumed titles to which they have no just claim, and considers the assumption of such titles

Circulation,
240 copies.

Need for the preparation of a list of the princes of the Oudh family.

by them highly objectionable. A list of the members of the Karnatak family has been prepared by the Madras Government. Similarly, the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should make a list of the princes of the Oudh family, and allow them to use such titles with their names as it may think proper. Other persons, who have unjustly assumed the title of Nawáb, or any other title, should be prohibited from using such title in future. The local officials, who have frequent occasion to deal with the princes and parvenu princes of the Oudh family, at present labor under great difficulty on the delicate question of reception, owing to the absence of a list like the one above referred to. When a visitor appears before an official in Court and claims a chair, on the ground that he is a member of the Oudh family, the official does not know what to do, as he has no means of identifying him.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 5th July, protests against the attachment of a cultivator's crops in execution of a Civil Court decree previous to the payment of the rent by the cultivator to the landlord. As Government does not allow the rents due to a landlord to be attached in execution of a Civil Court decree until he has paid the revenue instalment, it should not allow a cultivator's crops to be attached until the cultivator has paid the rent to the landlord. It cannot be credited with any real sympathy with cultivators when it takes no steps to protect them from the extortions of money-lenders. It was expected that Sir Auckland Colvin's late tour in Oudh would lead to the adoption of measures by Government which would tend to improve the condition of the agricultural classes, but the result has been just the reverse. On his return from his tour he represented their condition to be satisfactory and recommended the revival of the patwari cess, so that his Government might be able to recoup itself of a portion of the contribution which it had to make to the Supreme Government. Does not the department whose special duty it is to look after and promote agriculture, know what the state of the late rabi crop was? Hundreds of cultivators have been utterly ruined by the failure of the late wheat crop, while Sir Auckland Colvin bore testimony to the prosperity of the agricultural classes. Cultivators are unable to improve agriculture owing to their ignorance and poverty. The landlords and other persons take no interest in the subject; nothing has been done to improve the breed of cattle or to provide good and abundant manure. The landlords care only to enhance and realize the rent; the money-lenders to fleece the cultivators as much as they can; and the Government to exact contributions from all. Corn is ground between two stones, but there are three huge boulders to crush the cultivators.

Circulation,
620 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th July, regrets to say that nominations for the posts of Honorary Magistrates are not made by District Magistrates with due care. The District Magistrates do not satisfy themselves by personal inquiries that the candidates are

qualified by their education and social position to be invested with the exercise of criminal powers. Some retired office clerks and ignorant traders have been appointed Honorary Magistrates. There are some Honorary Magistrates who have no ostensible source of income and do not pay the income tax. Their only recommendation for the post seems to be that they are relatives of some respectable persons. At some places two members of the same family have been made Honorary Magistrates, even though they are quite unfit for the post. The establishment of benches of Magistrates composed of such incompetent men does more harm than good to the country. The District Magistrates should not depend on the recommendation of other officials and persons, but should satisfy themselves that the candidates are fit for the exercise of criminal powers. Moreover, they should keep an eye on the proceedings of Honorary Magistrates. The *Nasim-i-Agra* is of opinion that retired Deputy Collectors and Tahsildárs of good repute, and private gentlemen who are held in high respect by the people and enjoy a reputation for honesty and impartiality, should be appointed Honorary Magistrates.

The *Tahzib* (Moradabad), of the 5th July, complains that the present system under which Honorary Magistrates are appointed is a very unsatisfactory one. Any man who succeeds in leading the District Magistrate to imagine that he is a well-to-do person and gaining his good-will by flattery is recommended by the District Magistrate for appointment as an Honorary Magistrate. The District Magistrate never cares to inquire into his educational qualifications and his moral character. Moreover, it is very objectionable that Honorary Magistrates are appointed for life. Owing to this practice the people have no hope of being relieved of the authority of incompetent Honorary Magistrates until the death of the latter. The *Tahzib* is of opinion that educated men of good families should be appointed Honorary Magistrates for a certain term of years, and that those among them who acquit themselves well during the term should be appointed Tahsildárs or Deputy Collectors.

Circulation,
100 c opies.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The Sitara-i-Hind (Moradabad), of the 4th July, on the authority of a correspondent, makes the following complaints against the Tahsildar of Amroha: (1) The Naib Tahsildar was the proper person to open the *dar* during the tahsildar's absence on leave; but at the time of his departure on leave the tahsildar told some other officials to open all letters during his absence, for reasons best known to himself. (2) During the absence of Pandit Ram Lal, the Munsarim of the Munsif's Court, from Amroha, on leave, the tahsildar induced Jhabba Lal, the proprietor of the house occupied by the Munsarim, to unlock the door and place the house at the disposal of the tahsildar, although the Munsarim's property was of course still placed in the house. (3) The wife of one Mustafa made an application for the mutation of names with reference to land which had been assigned to her by him as her marriage portion. But the tahsildar rejected her application in accordance with the wishes of her husband, who has placed his mango crop at the disposal of the tahsildar gratis. (4) Since the arrival of the tahsildar in Amroha about 175 criminal prosecutions have been instituted. The institution of such a large number of criminal suits does not reflect any credit on his administration. The tahsildar receives no petition complaining of an assault which is not accompanied with a report of Shiva Das, native doctor, who never writes a report until he is paid at least Rs. 2 by the complainant.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The Jan-i-Jamshed (Moradabad), of the 7th July, complains that in Hasanpur in the Moradabad district, the chaukidari tax has not been assessed properly this year. Some persons have been over-assessed, some under-assessed, and some unjustly exempted altogether. It would seem that the members of the committee entrusted with the assessment of the tax are not yet aware whether the tax is assessed on a man's income or the annual value of his house. A man was recommended by a member for exemption on the ground that his income is small. The tahsildar filed the member's report, with the remark that the chaukidari tax is assessed on the annual value of a man's house and not on his income.

The Prayág Samákhár (Allahabad), of the 8th July, in its supplement, states that at Mirzapur on the 5th idem the police arrested 14 gamblers at the house of Bálak, Ahir, and took them to the police-station. Balak, being lame and unable to walk, was carried on a bed, to which he was tied. On their way to the police-station the police repeatedly recited the Hindu funeral procession cry, placed the bed on the ground at short intervals, and struck Balak with shoes. The other gamblers, too, were struck with shoes. The police are by no means justified in ill-treating any gamblers in this way. It will be remembered that, some time ago, a City Inspector of Police at Allahabad was punished for ill-treating some gamblers.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The Hindustán (Kálákankar), of the 4th July, gives the substance of the account published by Lord Connemara of his tour in Ganjam, praises his lordship for making the tour at great personal inconvenience, and observes that such a manifestation of sympathy by a high Government official with the sufferers is calculated to endear British rule with natives. His tour led to an extension in the relief operations, and thousands of lives were saved which would have otherwise been lost. His lordship is sure to be praised highly by the future writers of Indian history.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The Prayág Samákhár (Allahabad), of the 8th July, in continuation of its previous article regarding the alleged severity exercised in the recovery of arrears of land revenue and the alleged failure of crops last year, complains that great distress prevails among the agricultural classes on account of the scarcity of grain. Hundreds of cultivators are unable to cultivate their lands owing to want of ploughs, cattle and seed. Government should assist them in tiding over the existing distress. It is believed that at some places tahsildárs are making efforts to raise subscriptions on behalf of Lady Dufferin's Fund. Nothing could be more objectionable than to levy any such contributions when the people are suffering from a scarcity of grain.

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The Jam-i-Jamshed (Moradabad), of the 7th July, complains that in Hasanpur in the Moradabad district, the chaukidari tax has not been assessed properly this year. Some persons have been over-assessed, some under-assessed, and some unjustly exempted altogether. It would seem that the members of the committee entrusted with the assessment of the tax are not yet aware whether the tax is assessed on a man's income or the annual value of his house. A man was recommended by a member for exemption, on the ground that his income is small. The tahsildar filed the member's report, with the remark that the chaukidari tax is assessed on the annual value of a man's house and not on his income.

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415 copies.

A. Cawnpore correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kalkankar), of the 5th July, complains that a Hindu religious procession, which was to take place at Cawnpore on the 18th day of the month of Asúr, corresponding with the 1st July, under the management of Brij Lal Bhakta, as usual, was forbidden by Ali Husain, the City Inspector of Police, probably because Ali Husain owed a grudge to Brij Lal Bhakta. The prohibition was a source of great annoyance to the whole Hindu community of Cawnpore, and inflicted no small loss on the many traders who had prepared sweetmeats for sale on that day. The *Hindustán* hopes that the Local Government will inquire into the matter and call for an explanation from the City Inspector of Police.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
1,400 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 1st July, referring to the principal provisions of the draft Leprosy Bill, observes that it may be hoped that the Government of India has given the measure its best attention. The introduction of the measure is sure to be attended with great difficulties, inasmuch as in this country the friends and relatives of a man afflicted with an infectious or contagious disease do not like to keep aloof from him. It is well known that natives do not hesitate to attend on their friends or relatives attacked by cholera, even though they endanger their own lives by their attendance. Proper arrangements will be made for the preservation of the religion of each leper. This is as it should be. The suggestions made by Pandit Shailjanand, the chief priest of the temple at Vaidya Nath, deserve consideration. Many Hindu lepers take up their abode at Allahabad, Benares, Gaya, Vaidya Nath or some other sacred place, in the hope that they may be cured of their disease by bathing in the holy waters of that place or by attending the principal temple there. They should not be forbidden to bathe in the holy waters and to attend the temples, but some necessary precautions may be taken to prevent the spread of the disease by their so doing, as

suggested by the Pandit. The *Indian Daily News* is of opinion that even those lepers who occupy high social position or rank should be segregated, but such a measure would be considered a great hardship by the Hindu community. The *Bhārat Jīwan* thinks that the Leprosy Bill should make provision for the following matters:—(1) Those lepers who are poor and have no friends to look after and support them, should be segregated from society and kept in asylums. (2) The other lepers, who are in good circumstances, should be required to stay at home. If they are found wandering about the streets and thoroughfares, they should be arrested and sent to the asylums. (3) Precautions necessary for the protection of men who have to live in the same house with a leper should be widely published for the information of the public. (4) No leper should be employed in a Government office or a private firm or establishment with which the public has occasion to deal. In conclusion, the *Bhārat Jīwan* urges that lepers should be treated with kindness in asylums, and observes that if they were subjected to any ill-treatment, Government would be guilty of a sin.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 5th July, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that
 The same. Government has a double object in view; viz., to check the spread of leprosy by segregating the afflicted persons, and to improve their condition by mitigating their sufferings, as far as possible. The *Āzād* is of opinion that section 4 of the Bill should be amended with a view to providing for minors. In the case of a minor whose guardian is unable to take proper care of him, the guardian may make an application to the District Magistrate for his admission to a retreat. The guardian may be required to pay his travelling expenses, but from the date of his admission to the retreat he should be treated like other lepers. Again, if a leprous person, who has not yet come of age, makes an application to the District Magistrate for his admission to a retreat, the Magistrate should find out whether he has any guardian or not. If he has no guardian, the Magistrate should send him to the retreat. But if he has,

the Magistrate should consult the guardian and act in accordance with his wishes. It is of importance that the religion of lepers should be carefully preserved in retreats, so that no suspicions may arise in the minds of the people. The *Ázád* urges that provision should also be made in the Bill to prevent lepers in good circumstances, to whom the provisions of section 5 will not be applicable, from disseminating the disease by mixing freely with the people. They should be forbidden to attend any kind of meeting or to wander at large. If any of them be found in attendance at a meeting or strolling about the streets the Magistrate should send them or their guardians, as the case may be, a written order warning them for the future. If the warning be ignored, the Magistrate may proceed to adopt remedial measures, with the permission of the Local Government. The *Ázád* is of opinion that the Bill requires no alterations or amendments other than those specified above, and hopes that Government will give the public an opportunity for criticising the rules which will be framed under section 8 of the Bill.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Amiru-l-Akhbár* (Meerut), of the 1st July, expresses satisfaction that the Director of Public Instruction in these Provinces has established examinations in Arabic on the model of those held in the Panjáb, but urges that the candidates should also be examined in arithmetic and Urdu composition, as is done in the Panjáb. The candidates for the Mulla examination should be required to know arithmetic up to the double rule of three, and those for the Fázil examination the whole arithmetic. In that case the successful examinees would make not only good Persian and Arabic teachers in schools, but also useful office clerks.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 7th July, in commenting upon the Draft Code prepared by Mr. Strachey, Barrister-at-law, for the management of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, and circulated by Sir Saiyid

Draft Code prepared for
the management of the
Aligarh College.

Ahmad Khan among the members of the College Fund Committee for opinion, takes exception to the provision regarding the appointment of Mr. Justice Mahmud as life Secretary after Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan's death. Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan's proceeding is quite unprecedented. No Secretary to any Committee or Association ever got his son appointed as his successor beforehand. The post of the Secretary to the College Fund Committee is not a hereditary one. When the post becomes vacant, the Committee can appoint any member as Secretary. If Mr. Justice Mahmud is found to be best qualified for the post, he is sure to be appointed. The *Hindustani* is fully alive to Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan's laudable efforts in connection with the establishment of the College, and does not wish to underrate them in the least. But the *Hindustani* cannot help saying that it is the duty of Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan's friends to endeavour to dissuade him from committing an act which would be viewed with disfavour by the public and would greatly interfere with the popularity of the College. The *Hindustani* then quotes the opinion of Maulvi Sami Ullah Khan, C. M. G., against the proposal above referred to.

POST-OFFICE.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 2nd June, received House provided for the on the 10th July, complains that the Postmaster of Moradabad. house provided by Government for the residence of the Postmaster of Moradabad near the Post-office is too small and is not properly ventilated. The house had better be examined by the Civil Surgeon. If it be condemned by him as unhealthy, it should be demolished and a better one built in its place.

Circulation,
150 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbār	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajminal Hussain...	June 28th	July	240 copies.
2	Agra Punch	"	"	"	Amir Khān	28th & July 4th.	4th & 10th,	200 "
3	Akhbar-i-Akhbār	Jaunpur	"	Bi-monthly	Badīr-i-Haq	June 30th	6th	52 "
4	Akhbār-i-Alam	Meerut	"	Weekly	Muqarrab Hussain Khān.	July 2nd	5th	63 "
5	Alam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	"	"	Bahmatu-l-lab	"	9th	250 "
6	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Alimu-llah	" 2nd & 6th,	5th & 8th,	493 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government).
7	Almora Akhbār	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadā Nand	8th	10th	76 copies.
8	Amir-i-Akhbār	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	1st	5th	150 "
9	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	"	"	Kishun Lal	June 15th & July 6th.	9th	164 "
10	Asid	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	July 5th	6th	240 "
11	Bharat Jivan	Benares	Hindi	"	Rām Krishn Varnā,	1st & 8th.	4th & 10th.	1,400 "
12	Bharat Sudashā Prakash.	Farukhabad	"	Monthly	Nārāyan Dās	For June	9th	381 "
13	Bharat Varsha	Bithur	"	"	Rām Nārāyan	For July	4th	305 "
14	Dabdega-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	July 6th	10th	300 "
15	Dabdega-i-Sitandari,	Rampur	"	"	Muhammed Hussain,	8th	"	488 "
16	Godharm Prakash	Cawnpore	Hindi	Monthly	Mohan Lal	For July	9th	715 "

17	Hindustán	... Kálákaner...	... Urdu	... Daily	... Gur Datt Sukla	July	3rd to 9th,	...	4th to 10th.	415	"
18	Hindustáni	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Gangá Prasád Varmá	"	7th	...	7th	300	"
19	Jaipur Gazette	... Jaipur	... Hindi-Urdu	... Bi-weekly	... Mahábír Prasád	June	29th & July	...	4th & 7th	100	"
20	Jalwa-i-Beadí	... Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhaminad Khalíl	July	4th	...	8th	125	"
21	Jám-i-Jamshéd	... Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Alf	June	2nd & July	...	10th	150	"
22	Jubilee Paper	... Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Saiyid Hasan Jáfár,	July	1st	...	7th	400	"
23	Kármánah	... Benares	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yáqúb	"	1st & 8th,	...	4th & 10th	250	"
24	Káshí Patríká	...	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshmi Shankar	"	5th	...	7th	500-copies (in-	cluding 342
					Misra, M.A.					copies taken	by Govern-
										ment).	
25	Káshí Panch	... Bareilly	Urdu	" Monthly	Thákur Prasád	"	6th	...	10th	204 copies.	"
26	Káshí Samákhár	... Allahabad	"	" Weekly	Bhagwán Prasád	For July	July	...	7th	300	"
27	Káshí Upkárak	... Agra	"	"	Naráyan Prasád	July	2nd	...	10th	130	"
28	Máruar Gazette	... Jodhpur	Hindi-English	"	Ghulám Muhammad	"	1st	...	6th	115	"
29	Mashir-i-Qaisar	... Lucknow	Urdu	"	Durgá Prasád	"	3rd	...	4th	50	"
30	Matla-i-Núr	... Cawnpore	"	"	Abdu-l-Karím	"	6th	...	10th	300	"
31	Mauj-i-Narbadá	... Hoshangabad,	"	"	Karim-ul-lah	"	1st	...	5th	370	"
32	Mihr-i-Nimroz	... Bijnor	"	"	Ahmad Khán	"	7th	...	10th	100	"
33	Musid-i-Am	... Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Pyáreshwar Náth	"	1st	...	4th	...	"
34	Nairang	... Moradabad	"	Monthly	Anjad Alf	For June	June	...	8th	250	"
35	Naiyar-i-Azam	... Etáwah	"	Weekly	Rúhu-l-lah Khán	July	1st	...	4th	175	"
36	Najmu-l-Akhbár	... Jaunpur	"	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Muhsin,	"	"	...	7th	75	"
37	Najmu-l-Hind	... Agra	"	Weekly	Jamná Dás Biswás	"	8th	...	10th	620	"
38	Nasim-i-Agra	... Fatehpur	"	"	Shiva Nárayan Lal	June	30th	...	6th	50	"
39	Nasim-i-Hind	... Agra	"	"	Muhammad Alf	June	1st & July	...	5th	...	"
40	Nasir-i-Hind	...	"	"		1st		...			
41	Náru-l-Anwár	... Cawnpore	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamid	July	6th	...	9th	262	"
42	Nyáya Sudhá	... Harda	M a r á t h i .	"	Wasudeva Bháskar	"	3rd	...	5th	400	"
			English.								

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
43	<i>Qadh Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	1889. July 4th to 10th,	1889. July 4th to 10th,	550 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
44	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	... Allahabad	Hindi	Monthly	Dewaki Nandan	8th	9th	400 copies.
45	<i>Zafar-i-Akbar</i>	... Benares	Urdu	Weekly	Ghulam Husain	1st	5th	250
46	<i>Dejyodho Gazette</i>	... Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	"	Murad Ali	"	4th	601
47	<i>Robilband Punch</i>	... Moradabad	Urdu	"	Jamshed Ali	June 2nd & July 7th.	10th	150
48	<i>Resalah</i>	... Lucknow	"	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	July 1st to 6th,	4th, 5th & 6th.	75
49	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar</i>	... Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	1st	6th	108
50	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	... Agra	Urdu	"	Banwari Lal	" 4th	9th	125
51	<i>Sudookh Sindhu</i>	... Khandwa	M a r a t h i	"	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	" 3rd	7th	250
52	<i>Talash</i>	... Moradabad	Hindi	"	Muzaffar Ali Khan	5th	6th	100
53	<i>Tatt-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	"	Sajjad Husain	June 30th	4th	310
54	<i>Zarfa-i-Hind</i>	... "	"	"	Sabit Ali	July 1st	7th	110

Lucknow, }
The 16th July, 1889.

PREYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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